The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00
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½ col.	8.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	55.00
1 col.	12.00	14.00	17.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $3; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1868. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1879. NO. 50.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 338, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BAND, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilties, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John M. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Hover.
County Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bollows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess S. J. Gifford.
Ass't Burgess—H. S. Sartwell.
Council—I. S. Gleason, S. Gerton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sease, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, E. D. Hamlin, S. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices—C. M. Smith, P. Ford
Auditors—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Poormasters—S. L. Knapp, J. O. Hamlin.
Judges of Election—S. Pattison.
Inspectors—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors—A. D. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES', CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $12 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $25 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 2d, 1879.



NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY, FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OCILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street,

Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the MIX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. } 16-all

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

House Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS } v18 n31

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 10th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS B. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—1y.

ALFRED STURDEVEINT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS

constantly on hand.

THE SOLID NORTH

STILL BOOMING.

Sweeping Republican Majorities.

It may be considered settled that this is a Republican year. Of the eleven States that voted on Tuesday all the northern States gave increased and overwhelming Republican majorities. Our own State has outdone herself, by giving a Republican majority for State Treasurer anywhere between 40,000 and 50,000. The Republican majority in Philadelphia was 30,000, the largest majority given since Grant's election in 1872. In New York Cornell is elected by about 80,000 plurality, the balance of the State ticket is in doubt, and the legislature is largely Republican in both houses. Connecticut, which had a legislature to choose, made its Republican majority almost a hundred in both houses. Massachusetts sent Ben Butler to the rear and elected a Republican Governor and State ticket, and Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Minnesota polled a light vote, but everything is Republican. Nebraska elects her Republican ticket by more than two to one over the opposition. Wisconsin rolls up 20,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Governor and his associates, and backs them up with sound legislative majorities. Altogether it is a boom that surely indicates the sentiment of the nation, and foretells the result in 1880.

New York.

THE VERY LATEST.

New York, Nov. 5.—The *Times* says Cornell carried 46 of the 60 counties in the State, and that his vote exceeds Robinson's by from 40,000 to 45,000. It is probable that the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket. This, however, is open to doubt. The Senate stands 24 Republicans to 8 Democrats; the Assembly 99 Republicans to 30 Democrats. Kelley's vote will not fall far short of 70,000.

The *Sun* says Cornell's plurality is 85,000, and the remainder of the Democratic State ticket is elected. The Senate stands 24 Republicans, 8 Democrats. The Assembly 89 Republicans, 39 Democrats.

The *World* still claims the election of the Democratic State ticket excepting Robinson. The Republicans have doubtless secured a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature. Kelley's vote will not much exceed 60,000.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—The estimated official returns from 51 counties of 68 in the State gives Butler, Republican for State Treasurer, 61,778; Barr, Democrat, 14,146. Butler's majority continues to swell with the receipt of official figures, and the indications are that he will have 53,000 majority.

Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Complete figures for Treasurer in Chicago give Johnson, Republican, a plurality vote of 8,103, majority 4,069. Returns from the local elections throughout the State have little political significance, but where the straight party issue was joined there were Republican gains.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—Returns from the interior are coming in slowly. Nearly all those received to-day show Republican gains. The indications are that the Republican State ticket is elected by 25,000 majority, the largest ever given in the State.

Massachusetts.

Lowell, Nov. 5.—A petition has been filed for a recount of votes for representative in the Twenty-fifth Middlesex district, where Pickman was declared 22 ahead of Gen. Butler's son.

Boston, Nov. 5.—Returns from all but eight towns give Long 131,716; Butler 108,507; Adams 9,784; Eddy 1,473.

BEFORE the remains of the stalwart senator of Michigan are laid in the grave, the scramble for his place was commenced and Ex-Governor Bagley is mentioned as the coming man. He is a wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Detroit, and like Mr. Chandler, esteemed for his staunch integrity of character, and unwavering devotion to Republican principles. The business efficiency with which he discharged his duties while governor of Michigan won for him the praises of all classes of citizens, and his intimate knowledge of the material interests of the country would undoubtedly make him a useful member of the Senate. But we think it would look better if this candidacy were not pressed till the dead lion is laid away in the tomb.

DURING the month of October the decrease of the national debt reached the enormous sum of $10,553,000!—a figure that has only been once equalled since 1872. In March, 1877, the decrease amounted to over $14,000,000, but in this sum was included nearly $10,000,000 derived from the balance of the Geneva award. The present large reduction arises from the expenditures being lessened on the one hand and the revenue increased on the other. Custom receipts for October showed an increase of $4,000,000 as compared with the same month last year, while the disbursements were less than in last September by six millions. In all respects the debt statements is most gratifying and promising.

IT HAS wonderful power on Bowels, Liver and Kidneys! What? Kidney-Wort.

THE latest election returns from New York make Cornell's plurality as much as 40,000 and make it probable that the whole Republican State ticket is elected. That this probability will develop into a certainty we fully and confidently believe. The country districts are generally showing unexpectedly large Republican majorities, and when the returns are all in there is good reason to expect they will more than overcome the adverse majorities in New York and Brooklyn. The Democrats still claim the State ticket below Governor, however, and until the votes are all counted it is not worth while to dispute with them. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican—the Senate, which holds over to help elect United States Senator next year, standing 24 Republican to 8 Democratic, and make it almost certain that Senator Kernan's successor will be a Republican. The Assembly is only a little less strongly Republican than last year. In other States additional returns only serve to increase and magnify the Republican triumph. Pennsylvania will give over 50,000 Republican majority—more than any year since 1872. Wisconsin will give 25,000—more than ever before. While Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, and the local elections in Illinois, show that the Republican faith is too firmly rooted for the party to be in any danger of overthrow. Mississippi is of course very solidly Democratic, but even there the signs of disintegration begin to appear. The Greenbackers have captured a few county offices and three Independent, two of them colored, have secured seats in the Legislature. In Virginia, where there had begun to be hopes of better things, the Readjusters, which seems only to be another name for Repudiators and Democrats, have probably carried the day. But after all that might have been expected.—Buffalo *Express* of to-day.

Taxation of Personal Property.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

Auditor-General, Schell, with the advice and approval of the Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, has issued a circular letter of instructions to the Commissioners of the several counties, with a view to securing the better assessment of personal property for State taxation. The Auditor General reminds Commissioners and Township Assessors that heretofore the assessments of personal property, especially moneys at interest, in many of the counties have been very carelessly and negligently made; that nearly all of the requirements of the law have been disregarded; and that it may be safely estimated that at least one-half of the moneys at interest subject to taxation for State purposes have not been reached by the Assessors. These are facts which cannot be gainsayed. It is notoriously true of Allegheny county, and, perhaps, equally true of all other counties in the State. The State tax on real estate was abolished in 1866, and the purpose was to obtain the revenue of the Commonwealth from other sources. But through the utter neglect of the Assessors to find and assess personal property subject to the State tax, real estate is indirectly taxed. In this county, for example, perhaps less than one-fourth of the amount assessed upon us, as likely to be realized upon personal property, is assessed and collected. The consequence is, the other three-fourths have to be taken directly from the County Treasury, from the funds realized by the taxation of real estate. The Auditor General reminds the Commissioners that "the policy of the law taxing money capital is not to be taken into consideration. The law itself is imperative. It imposes a State tax of four mills on every dollar of the value of all moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens in the State.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The following is the President's Thanksgiving proclamation.

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habit of religious people has made an occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God and humbly invoking his continued favor, has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country, been more conspicuous, more manifold, or more universal. During the past year also, our unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to the Government which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so ably framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this the 3d, day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1879, and of the Independence of the United States the hundred and fourth.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cases where all else had failed.

ZACH. CHANDLER DEAD.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED IN A CHICAGO HOTEL SATURDAY MORNING.—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.—UNIVERSAL EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW.

Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan was found dead in bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Saturday morning. He had been speaking in Wisconsin, and Friday night addressed an immense audience at McCormack's, in Chicago, speaking with his usual earnestness. After the meeting, when he, Senator Logan and Hon. Jesse Spalding were sitting in his room, Chandler complained of indigestion. As he had complained of the same feeling when en route to the city, Mr. Spaulding suggested that he remain over in the city until Saturday night, but he said business affairs required his attention at home, and an order was given to have him called in the morning at seven o'clock. His friends then bade him good night. That is the last time the Senator was seen alive. Saturday morning when the office boy called he received no response. The clerk effected an entrance through the transom and found the Senator dead, his body was not quite cold. Physicians decided death occurred about three hours previous. The face looked tranquil, showing that death was painless.

A coroner's jury Saturday night found that Senator Chandler died of cerebral hemorrage. The friends and relatives of the deceased objected to a complete *post-mortem* examination. The body was placed in a suitable casket and orders given for its embalming. A sculptor took a cast of the head on Saturday.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Zachariah Chandler, the most stalwart Republican in the United States Senate, was born at New Bedford, N.H., December 10th, 1813, and was therefore nearly 66 years of age. He received only an academic education, and when quite a young man removed to Michigan, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He entered into politics, and by his shrewdness and untiring energy became so popular that in 1851 he was elected mayor of Detroit. When General Lewis Cass was made Secretary of War by President Buchanan in 1857, Chandler was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill Cass's place. Chandler was twice re-elected to the Senate, serving uninterruptedly from March 4th, 1857, to March 3d, 1875. He was then succeeded by I. P. Christiancy. Soon after his retirement from the Senate President Grant appointed him Secretary of Interior, and he held that position until the end of Grant's administration, acting also as chairman of the National Republican Committee and performing valuable service in that position during the long campaign preceeding the election and inauguration of Hayes. Last winter Senator Christiancy resigned his seat in the Senate and Chandler was promptly and unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, and he took his seat on Washington's birthday.

Zachariah Chandler was tall, large and of commanding personal appearance, with strong features, stout limbs, and black hair. He was six feet high, and weighed about two hundred pounds. His wife is a daughter of the late Benjamin Douglass, a merchant of high standing in New York. His only child married Representative Eugene Hale of Maine a few years ago. His wealth was estimated at from two to five millions of dollars, and he made every cent of it himself in the city of Detroit, in the dry goods business and in real estate operations.

Senator Chandler was a positive man—positive in his views, in his talk, in his demeanor, publicly and privately, socially, financially and politically. He had no doubts on any subject. His convictions and utterances were at the opposite pole from the negative. As an orator, his language was plain, terse, and nervous, without attempts at eloquence, though when the occasion favored—for example, during his recent anti-rebel speech in the Senate, which awakened so much interest in the country—he rose unconsciously to eloquence. As a campaign speaker he was immensely popular. He could tell a story supremely well. Governor-elect Foster of Ohio said a few days ago that the demand for "Zach" Chandler in all parts of that State was greater than for any other Republican speaker. His speech two weeks or so ago in this city was exceedingly characteristic.

No public man at Washington gave more famous dinner parties than Senator Chandler. He was the most liberal of hosts, and set the best table in the Capitol of the Republic. Laughter was irresistible when he told a story—Mr. Lincoln himself probably did not excel him in his gift of anecdote. In Detroit his reputation as an entertainer and a "good fellow" is inordinately large. He owned there an immense farm in which he took pride, and on which during the summer months he lived, although his fine yacht claimed much of his leisure. Yachting, indeed, was his favorite outdoor sport. It will be remembered that recently he took President Hayes, and his party out on the water of Detroit.

With President Hayes his relations were cordial, and had been so for a year. But he was greatly displeased with Mr. Hayes's earliest Southern policy, condemning it openly. His recent reconciliation with the President was followed by many visits to the White House, whose occupants always spoke well of him, expressed satisfaction at his return to the Senate, and observed, only a little while ago, that "you always knew where to find a man like Chandler," and that whatever might be thought of his political views they were always honestly held and fearlessly expressed.

Chandler's strict integrity, indeed was universally recognized. He never made a cent out of a Government position. He believed in a liberal use of money in elections, and one of his favorite sayings was a true Chandlerian expression of disgust for Republicans who did not "feel their principles in their pockets." No campaign manager was ever more successful or quick in raising funds. He possessed that peculiar magnetism which enables one to draw large sums out of other people for charitable, social or political purposes. He could go down into Wall street and get more money than any other living politician—but he always headed his list with a subscription of his own as large as he expected from anybody else. In 1876, for example, his name led a campaign document for $5,000.

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says, "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine equal to Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. Give it a trial, and if not entirely satisfactory return us the empty bottle and we will refund your money. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

From Port Allegany.

OCTOBER 30, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

This is the age of invention and now McKean county has the honor of claiming that one of her citizens has produced an invention of no mean merit. Reference is had to a young man of Port Allegany, who as yet wishes to be unknown, who has invented a device, or rather an attachment to an organ or similar musical instrument, by the aid of which a performer can produce any tune, however difficult, on an organ, even though he knows nothing about music or organ playing. This may be doubted but it is nevertheless true that such an instrument can be made. The gentleman who has the idea has submitted his views to several musicians and others who have all pronounced it a great invention and entirely feasible. They were astounded at the simplicity of the thing and the accuracy with which they could easily see it would perform its work. A model of the invention is in course of construction and a patent will be duly obtained, when the public will be made acquainted with the details of this wonderful instrument. It will be sufficient for the present to say that the tune is prepared on paper by cutting holes in it in a peculiar way, which represent the notes. Thus, an ordinary tune like "Sweet Home," would occupy a slip of paper about a foot long by four inches wide. It is possible to perform with the instrument as many parts of a tune as is desirable. Tunes which would require four hands in the ordinary way can be executed with ease and accuracy. It is proper to observe that by this device any tune can be produced with the completeness characteristic of mechanical precision. Of this any competent person can be convinced upon examination of the method. X. Y. Z.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

The Lungs

Are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Hamilton's Cough Balsam is an effective remedy for coughs and colds and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sample bottles 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Almost young again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.

Dare to do Right.

Dare to tell your friends and neighbors what Parmelee's Universal Liniment will do for them. How it is invaluable in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sciatic, spinal diseases, paralysis, etc. The merits of this liniment are well known throughout the civilized world. Compounded entirely of pure oils of great value. From the great number of bottles sold no complaint has ever reached us. Price 50 cts. per bottle; sample bottle 25c. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

Get out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetites, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

FROM REV. A. J. MERCHANT, A. M.

PREDONIA, N. Y., March 1, 1878.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:—While residing at Tidioute, Pa., Mrs. Merchant suffered for several years from a severe cough, accompanied by night sweats, biliousness, impaired nerves and general debility.—Nothing brought relief until she began the use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Four bottles restored her to her usual health. Yours truly,

A. J. MERCHANT,
Pastor M. P. Church, Fredonia.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is the medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and restores the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN Enlargements, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 20 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific, One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n26-1y.

A NEW BOOK.

Orders Now Taken.

Agents Can make most by selling a new work —the only one of the kind issued.—"The Rights and Duties of County and Township Officers," by W. R. Sierly, Esq., of the Williamsport (Pa.) Bar. Contains all the acts and decisions in relation to the various county and township offices, and treats the tax laws fully. Every officer and tax payer will buy one. It contains 300 pages, neatly printed, bound in cash and gold, and sold at $2 per volume. For agency and terms apply with stamp to

W. R. SIERLY,
Williamsport, Pa.

—THE—

GREAT SUPPLY STORE

—OF—

L. EMERY, JR. & CO.,

41 and 43 Main Street, Exchange Place,

BRADFORD, PENN'A.

AGENTS FOR THE

BLAKE STEAM PUMP.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES,

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STREET CARS PASS THE DOOR.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.

THE A B C OF CURRENT FINANCIAL TOPICS.

Written for the Tribune by Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor.

III.

CAN RESUMPTION BE MAINTAINED?

The notes of the United States are as good as gold; can they be kept so? Those who said that resumption was not possible now say that it will fail. With strange faith in human folly, they ask men to believe that all the ills which were to flow from resumption are yet to come from its failure. But what is this which is to fail? It is the payment of all notes offered for payment. As long as that goes on, those notes which men do not offer, but choose to hold, will be as good as gold. Thus far, few holders offer the note, and the means of the Government grow larger. Before payment can fail, there must first be a great change in the minds of men as to the holding and use of the notes, and next a great exhaustion of the means which the Government holds. Before sensible men believe that the Mississippi is going to run dry, they must know some cause for the failure of the rains and springs which have kept it full enough to float many vessels. Silver coins, and doubts about their effect, will be spoken of hereafter, and it will be seen that the Treasury has full power to avoid any danger that can come from that quarter. The present question is simple: Can the Treasury continue to get gold enough to pay every note for which the holder may ask gold?

The Treasury is like a lake in deep valley, to which water from a thousand springs flow because they can go nowhere else. The mines pour out millions of gold each year. According to Wells, Fargo & Co., who move nearly all the gold that is produced, $37,672,480 was the yield of that metal in 1878. Less than $4,000,000 yearly finds use in the arts and for ornament. The loss and wear are insignificant, because so little gold is daily handling. The Pacific States and the Territories have more than they can use; these are ponds that are always full to the brim. Somewhere the gold must go to get used. All that flows to the east must go (1) into use as coin, or (3) into private hoards, or (3) into the banks, or (4) into the Treasury, or (5) out of the country. The people of this country will not use coin largely so long as they can get good notes. That has been the National character for a century, and it is not changing, and could change but slowly. Nor do the people hoard much. That is another fact of the National character, and such traits last long. The people are too practical to hide many idle talents in a napkin. Their long familiarity with banks, savings-bank and other places of deposit and loan has formed fixed habits.

The banks themselves will not take the risk of holding, and the cost of guarding and moving specie, so long as they can keep in place of it notes on which the gold can be drawn at will. This has been proved this year, to the suprise of many who had expected a great drain of gold from the Treasury by the banks. But they have put their gold into the Treasury and taken out large notes instead. Under the law they can use the notes in place of gold; can pay their own notes with United States notes; and can refuse, as the banks in the chief cities do, to keep special accounts to be paid in coin only. All who want gold can get it from the Government and the banks save themselves the risk and cost of keeping it by making the Treasury their store-house.

So long as exports of goods greatly exceed imports, gold does not go abroad. The goods sold by us more than pay for the goods bought by us, so that, if gold goes either way, it must come to us in payment. The excess of goods sold was $264,686,662 during the year just closed, which far exceeds any sum due for interest, for freights, or spent abroad by travellers. Interest due abroad on the public debt has been cut down to less than $10,000,000 yearly; interest on the other debt has been greatly reduced, and a larger amount of foreign capital is invested here each year when the people pay their debts and the land prospers.—We sell more than we buy abroad, because the cost of raising wheat and corn, cotton and tobacco, and of producing cattle, provisions and petroleum, is lower here than in other countries. A change in the relative cost of producing such staples in different countries cannot be quickly made; so great a change as to overcome the vast excess of exports can hardly occur for many years.

Gold has no other outlet, then, and runs into the Treasury just as water from rains and springs gathers in a closed lake. There is no other place in the country where it can be kept in large amount, without cost or risk to the owner, and yet be used by him at will in the form of notes. He who holds a note owns part of the reserve in the Treasury can use it any day at will: and yet has no risk in guarding or hiding it. Hence a great number of such notes will at all times be used so long as the law permits, and would be used if the notes were not a legal tender. People need them, and would pass them and take them, just as they need and use receipts for wheat in a warehouse. There is no reason to believe that any smaller amount of notes would now be wanted if they were not legal tender, nor is there any reason to believe that the amount needed and kept in use will grow smaller as long as the Treasury keeps faith with the people.

The means of the Treasury for paying notes offered have increased in the six months since resumption began, and still increase. It had then, and has now, a larger ratio of cash in hand to notes afloat than the Bank of England deems perfectly safe. In strictest theory, the cash balance available July 1 was $143,-473,383 29; in reality it was much larger. This, to protect $346,681,016 in notes, of which about $44,400,000 were then in the Treasury, not represented by outstanding certificates. Moreover, the banks are obliged to keep on hand about one-third of the United States notes remaining, as their reserve, unless they hold gold, which they choose not to do. Virtually, the Treasury has a growing stock of over $150,000,000 in specie to protect about $200,000,000 in notes not now in the Treasury nor required by the banks. But if at any time it should need more gold, it has power in the Resumption act to borrow any needed sum. The actual sale of more than $200,000,000 of four per cent. bonds within the single month of April proves that it can borrow, if need should arise, gold enough to pay every note remaining. But as long as it keeps faith, it will have no cause to borrow.

The people will not fail to pay their notes unless they are false to themselves. If a party hostile to the public faith should gain control, there would be fear. Holders might then want gold in place of notes. The danger would come, not in a naked proposal to repudiate, but in some scheme to stop redemption of notes, or to cut down revenues below the necessities of the Government so that its cash should be exhausted, or to make such change in the state of foreign trade that imports should exceed exports or to pay out for claims or public works more money than comes in through taxation. If the Treasury leaks—if it pays out more than it takes in—its cash will be drained away. All wanton expenditure means hostility to resumption as well as loss to taxpayers. But against that danger, the barrier is the honesty and good sense of the people.

IV.

NOTES EQUALLY GOOD AT ALL PLACES.

No bad note has been used as money in any part of this land since January 1. That was never the case until this year, since the American Colonies first had a being, and cursed themselves by issue of bad notes. After them the Continental Congress tried to make its notes good by "fiat." It enacted that, if any man refused to take those notes, he should be treated as an enemy of his country and an outlaw. Men did not refuse. But flour became worth $100 a barrel and salt $50 a bushel, and the Continental paper was funded at last at the rate of one cent on the dollar. Then for seventy years notes of the State banks flooded the country and robbed the people. The civil war brought with it legal tenders worth less than forty cents on the dollar. Since it closed, for nearly fourteen years, we have been dealing in a money, the worth of which changed from day to day. Never, until this year, have the people been free from bondage to bad money. To-day every note is good, and alike good in every part of the land.

How great this change is few men know. More than half the grown men of this day were too young when State bank-notes went out of use to have a clear idea of their effects. There was as many kinds of money as there were States, and if some systems were comparatively good, many were very bad. Under each system, good or bad, there were banks of all sorts, from the best to the worst. The resulting loss was great in every part of the country, but the West and South bore a tax it seems amazing that they endured. Some of the older States, taught by early losses, took great care to guard against bad banks and bad money. The East kept most of its notes good by strict laws, sharp watching and quick redemption. But at the West and South banks ran wild. Many failed; few were quite sound; and the notes of all were at a discount in the Eastern markets. Eastern dealers could not take Western money at par, for the risk about it was too high. Yet a Western man, who gave a bill or note, might pay in the money current at his home. In all dealings with him, therefore, the discount on his bad money was exacted; he had to pay more dollars because his dollars were bad. Thus it came to pass that the rate of exchange was always heavy against the West and South, and varied widely at different times, or as to different places.

If the only storekeeper in a country district finds that a farmer gives him three pounds of dirt in every hundred of cotton, or three bushels of chaff in every hundred of wheat, he can give only the price of ninety-seven good pounds or bushels for the one hundred purchased. If the farmer buys goods, to be paid for in that kind of wheat or cotton, he can only get ninety-seven pounds of sugar, or ninety-seven yards of cloth, where good wheat or cotton would buy one hundred pounds or yards. The West and South placed and kept themselves in just such a plight by using bad money. The East made them pay, in the rate of exchange on all bills drawn, a part of the value of every bushel of wheat or bale of cotton sold, and an added price on every box of goods bought, to cover the risk involved because their money was poor. There was no wrong in this. Those who chose to have bad money paid for their choice. The East, as the only storekeeper of the country, could not afford to take bad money the same as good money.

There was no other cause for the enormous rates charged at times against some regions. Thus in 1838, while the rate against some places in Pennsylvania was 2 cents on the dollar, it was 1¼ to 5 cents against Virginia, 3 to 5 against North Carolina, 3 to 11 against South Carolina, 3½ to 10 against Georgia, 7 to 30 against Alabama, 5 to 12½ against Louisiana outside of New Orleans, 15 to 35 against Mississippi, 13½ to 30 against Tennessee, 3½ to 7½ against Kentucky, 5 to 7½ against Indiana and Illinois, and 4 to 7 cents on the dollar against Ohio. No wonder "hard times" lasted long when producers had to pay such rates. Yet this tax to cover risk and loss by bad money scarcely ever averaged less than 1 to 1½ cents on the dollar, which was charged in 1859. Even at that rate, the cost to the West and South was enormous. Not less than $4,000,000,000 is now drawn in exchange each year by the West and South upon the East; at the rate of 1859, the tax would be from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 yearly. Though traffic was smaller before the war, the rate in many years was much higher. During the seventy years before the war, who can tell how large a sum the West and South paid for the luxury of having poor money?

Now, for the first time since Western and Southern States were settled, they pay not one cent of tax because of any inferiority in the money they use. Their money is precisely as good as that of New York or Boston. The trifling rate of exchange now charged is barely enough to cover the cost of shipping currency from one point to another. The use of a money that is equally good in all States is worth, to the West and South alone, at least $50,000,000 a year—more than their share of the interest on the whole public debt.

But the whole country also gains. To the people of every section there was a constant loss by the use of money that was in no two places of the same value, never and nowhere quite good, and at most places and nearly all the time very bad. Who can compute the mere cost of detectors and the waste of time in searching them for every strange note. The sharpest bankers and dealers lost something every year by taking bad notes. One keen business man kept the bad notes taken by him for five years before the war. They made roll as thick as a man's arm, and pretended to be worth more than a small farm. By far the greater part of the loss fell upon the millions of workingmen and plain people, who had small chance to protect themselves. Some lost money by counterfeits, some by notes of banks that never existed, some by notes of banks that never were good, and many by notes of banks that failed. Much has been said of the panics and great disasters caused by bad banks, but all the losses at such times of special distress were small compared with the constant waste and loss, day by day, and year by year, which no history records and no man can measure.

Not a man has ever lost a dollar by holding a note of the kind we now use. Great loss there has been, because those notes were not so good at one time as at another, but that is now ended. For the first time we have a currency the worth of which bankers, money dealers and exchange-brokers cannot fix as they please, at one rate for one place and another for another. It is uniform, fair to all, and so well guarded that no man looks to see whether the note he takes is one of the United States, or of some bank near or far off. All the notes are at all places and at all times as good as gold, because the holder can at any time get legal tenders for bank notes, and gold for legal tenders. What reason is there for going back to the use of note which were not good anywhere, and not uniform even in their badness?

A PENNSYLVANIA ROMANCE.

STORY OF A GIRL WHO DONNED MASCULINE ATTIRE.

Every day proves the verity of that trite old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction." Here now we have from our own State and from Tioga County, one of the wildest regions of the State, a story romantic enough for the foundation of a novel, and one which we condense as follows: Kate Hanson, a girl of odd masculine ways and only 18 years old, disappeared from her Tioga home twenty-two years ago. She used to spend much of her time in the woods being fond of hunting and expert with both rifle and rod, and one day, taking the rifle presented her by her father, she disappeared in the woods never to return. Everything possible was done to find trace of her, but at last she was given up as lost. It was thought by her companions that Kate having formed an attachment for a worthless young man, Johnson by name, and her parents having forbidden marriage with him, had eloped with him. Col. Wilson, of this city, spent the winter of 1876 in Cuba, meeting while there Maj. James Hopkins, of Ohio, who served in Thomas' division during the war. Hopkins owned a fine plantation in the interior, and warmly invited him to become his guest. The home was a delightful one, presided over by Mrs. Hopkins, a handsome and dignified lady of about 40. He had two children, and all were living happy and contented. In the confidence begotten of acquaintanceship, it finally came out Mrs. Hopkins was none other than Kate Hanson, of Tioga county, and Watson was instructed by her with the salient points of her history since her disappearance, and requested to inform her relations that she would, as soon as possible pay them a visit. The story she told was a singular one.

When her father ordered her to cease receiving Johnson's attentions, she concluded he was right, but could not get rid of Johnson's company but by leaving home. She passed that night in the woods, and next day found a hunter's cabin—the owners absent. Appropriating a suit of their clothes, she disguised herself, travelled to Dunkirk, and found a situation as cook on a Detroit and Buffalo lake boat. One day she read an advertisement giving a minute description of her, and offering a reward for information. This alarmed her, and she wandered to Cincinnati and found employment on an Ohio river steamer, in which position she remained until the outbreak of the war, when she joined an Ohio regiment, and was in all the engagements of General Thomas' division. In 1863 she was promoted to Sergeant in her company. In 1864 her captain met her one day as she was returning from stationing a guard. He said to her that he had long suspected that she was a woman, and demanded to know if such was the case. The charge was so sudden and unexpected that she lost her self possession and convicted herself by her reply. She begged the captain not to reveal her secret, but he took her before General Thomas and made the strange fact known to him.

Kate was at once sent back to the rear, and ordered to resume her proper attire. She became a nurse in the hospital, and soon had in her care her captain, he having been wounded in a skirmish. Between the captain and the nurse, whom he had detected in the ranks of his company, a strong affection formed. At the close of the war they were married, the captain, meantime, having been promoted to the rank of Major. Major Hopkins' family was one of the best in Ohio, and it refused to recognize his wife. She had $900 which she had saved from her earnings on the steamers. This was in a Cincinnati bank. She drew it out, and with her husband, went to Cuba. There they prospered and were found by Col. Wilson in 1876. Word has been received from Mrs. Hopkins that she and her husband and children will sail for New York in August next, and visit the home she so mysteriously left nearly a quarter of a century ago.—*Toledo Blade.*

That Big Fee.

Some time since, a number of Detroit lawyers invested in and called up of their desks a sign reading that they were very busy just then, but would see the visitor later. The signs were doing all the good hoped for, when one day a withered up old man entered an office, gazed stupidly around, and at last inquired:

"Kin a see the lawyer for a few minutes?"

He had a book under his arm, and that settled his case. His eyes were directed to the sign, and after reading it he turned away, saying:

"Wall, if you're very busy I won't stop. It was a case where there was about $40,000 at stake, and——"

But he was out in the hall by that time, and he didn't seem to hear the invitation to come back. The lawyer, vexed and annoyed, tore down the sign at once and hoped the old man might return. Sure enough, he entered the office again yesterday, and not seeing the sign he sat down and asked:

"Very busy this morning?"

"Oh, no—plenty of time," was the reply.

"Sure I won't annoy you?"

"Oh, you can't annoy me at all. I shall listen to you with the greatest pleasure."

"Wall, then," said the old man, as he slowly undid his book, "I like to call your attention to this 'Life of Napoleon.' It is said that the engravings alone cost $40,000. We are selling this book to lawyers at——"

The attorney grew white around the mouth, and asking to be excused for a moment he put on his hat and went down for a ride on the ferry boat, calculating to be gone just two hours.—Detroit *Free Press.*

Homespun Eloquence.

A doctor had sued Peter Bennett for a bill long overdue, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs—then Senator of the United States—was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of visits, the value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical work. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it.

"No," said Peter, "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked out to see that it was made out, and it was. Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told him to make a speech himself if he thought one could be made.

"I will," said Peter Bennett, "if Robby Toombs will not be too hard on me."

Senator Toombs promised and Peter began:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you and I is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these 'ere lawyers and doctors will get the advantage of us. I ain't no objections to them in the proper place; but they ain't farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went to him to come and to doctor my wife's sore leg. And he came in and put salve truck into it, and some rags, but it never done it one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he is no doctor no way. There is doctors that is doctors, sure enough; but this man don't earn his money; and if you send for him, as Mrs. Susan Atkinson did for a negro boy as was worth $1,000, he just kills him and wants pay for it."

"I don't," thundered the doctor.

"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with the slow accent of a judge with a black cap on.

The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded.

"As I was saying, gentlemen of the jury, we farmers, when we sell our cotton, has got to give valley for the money we ask, and a doctor ain't none to good to be put to the same rule. And I don't think this Sam Royston is no doctor, nohow."

The physician again put in his oar with "look at my deploma if you think I am no doctor."

"His diploma!" exclaimed the new fledged orator, with great contempt. "His diploma! Gentlemen, this is a great word for printed sheepskins, and it didn't make a doctor of the sheep as first wore it, nor does it of the man who now carries it, and I pint out to ye that he ain't no doctor at all."

The man of medicine was now in a fury, and screamed out: "Ask my patients if I am no doctor."

"I asked my wife," retorted Peter, "and she said as how she thought you wasn't."

"Ask my other patients," said Dr. Royston. This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back, but Peter replied, with a look and tone of unutterable sadness:

"That is hard sayin', gentlemen, of the jury, and one that requires me to die to have powers as I've heard ceased to be exercised since the apostles. Does he expect me to bring the angel of Gabriel down before the time and cry aloud, 'Awake, ye dead, and tell this court and jury your opinion of Royston's practice?' Am I to go to the tombs and say to him as at last at rest from physic and doctors' bills, 'Git up, here you, and state if you died a natural death, or was you hurried up by some doctor?' He says 'Ask his patients,' and, gentlemen of the jury, they are all dead! Where is Mrs. Beasly's man Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard where he lies. Mr. Peak's woman Sarah was attended by him, and the funeral was appointed and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Now in glory expressing his opinion on Royston's doctrin'. Where is the baby gal of Harry Stephens? She is where doctors cease from troublin' and infants are at rest.

"Gentlemen of the jury, he has eat chickens enough at my house to pay for his salve, and I furnished the rags; and I don't suppose he charges for makin' of her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curin' of her; and I am humbly thankful that he never gave her nothin' for her innards, as he did his other patients, for somethin' made um all die mighty sudden."

Here the applause made the speaker sit down in great confusion, and in spite of a logical restatement of the case by Senator Toombs, the doctor lost and Peter Bennett won.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Let your first attack of indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with the Bitters. The tone thus imparted will remain. This is a fact established by thousands of witnesses, whose testimony is simply a statement of their own experiences. Those afflicted with general debility of every phase will find this medicine an unfailing agent in building up and renewing their strength.
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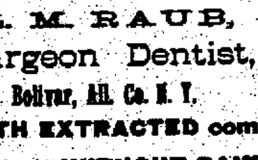
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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY, and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

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Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
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$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.
A. E. TAYLOR, D. C. YOUNG, F. N. TAYLOR, Executors.
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1878.-tf

Mrs. Fred. Johnson, FLORIST, Larrabee, Pa.,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with FURNITURE of all kinds and of PRICE AND QUALITY to suit the purchaser. Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to CALL AND SEE US in our new location, and Look at our Stock

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The subscriber having recently purchased the Coal Yard of Mason, Godden & McClure at the SMETHPORT DEPOT of the McKean & Buffalo R. R., is now prepared to furnish the people of the vicinity with all kinds of HARD AND SOFT COAL, WOOD, &c., in large or small quantities as customers may desire. In addition thereto, he intends to keep on hand for sale WHITE PINE, ASH AND HEMLOCK FOR FLOORING, HALF-INCH CEILING, SIDING, DOOR AND WINDOW CASINGS, DOORS WINDOWS, SHINGLES, LATH, LIME, SAND, &c.,

All of which he will sell cheap for cash. James Carter, well and favorably known to the citizens of Smethport, and Charles Trask have been engaged to take charge of the business, and all orders instructed to them will receive prompt attention. A team will be constantly on hand to deliver purchases when required.
S. S. HACKET, AGENT.
48-7

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

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Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with Good Horses and Stylish Rigs. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

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Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyers, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

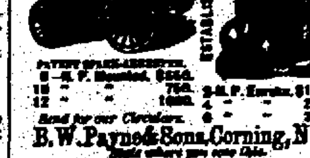
J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.



ALL KINDS OF Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for DRUNKenness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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Buffalo Warren Roofing Co. (Successors to J. L. Guilteau & Co.) Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c. WARREN ROOFING.

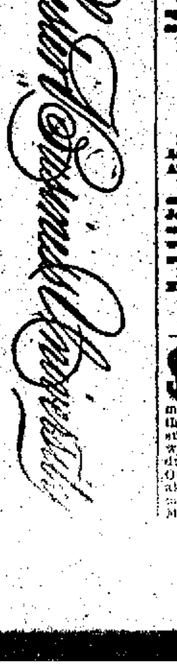
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed. OFFICE MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY. W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING

Cancers Cured. At Crane's Cancer Infirmary, Addison, New York.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS cured of this much dreaded disease, who came from various parts of the world, are now living witnesses of their wonderful skill in rescuing them from a terrible and untimely death. Ministers and the poor treated free. Write for a circular giving the full particulars. Address DR. GEORGE CRANE, Addison, N. Y.—16-27

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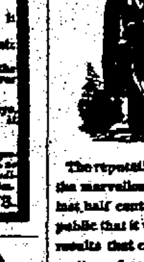
One farm of 80 acres, 80 acres improved, adjoining this borough; one of 60 acres, 50 acres improved, one mile from here, and one of 70 acres with 45 acres improved, five miles distant. All are under a good state of cultivation with frame house and barn and good orchard on each.
H. HAMLIN.
Smethport, Oct. 22, 1879



The Most Complete Commercial School in AMERICA.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

KIDNEY-WORT

Permanently cures LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

If you want to be well in spite of yourself, use KIDNEY-WORT. It is a dry vegetable compound, and One package will make six quarts of Medicine. Buy it at the Druggists.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, Women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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As Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect Claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

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Port Allegany, Pa.

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Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. over Parker & Melvin.

Bradford, Pa.

R. B. STONE,

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Bradford, Pa.

EUGENE MULLIN,

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Main St. Bradford, Pa.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the MINER Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER,

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

J. C. STURGEON, GEO. A. STURGEON,

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

ROOM No. 10, OIL EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

Business Cards.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1878.

OPPERMAN'S

LATEST

OIL MAP,

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing mainly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and allotments, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

J. OPPERMAN,
Bradford, Pa.

C. K. CRAWFORD,

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Copying and Conveyancing,

LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,

Promptly and neatly executed.

OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES

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Hotels.

WASH. DAVIS. GUST. BACHMANN.

ALLEGANY BRIDGE HOTEL.

DAVIS & BACHMANN, - Proprietors.

Meals at All Hours of the Day.

Eldred, McKean County, Penna.

P. O. Box 176. v16-n17

WM. PENN HOUSE,

Eldred, Penna.

Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Liquors. Also Fine Cigars.

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W. E. Moses & Newberg,

EATING HOUSE,

West end of Allegany Bridge,

ELDRED, PENN'A.

Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Cigars.

Warm Meals at All Hours. Ice Cream in its season. v16-n17.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE SMETHPORT, PA.

A. HAMAR, Prop'r.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

S. F. WRIGHT, Poprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

BONNEY'S HOTEL.

Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 3 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

BONNEY & WARNER, - Proprietors.

Corner of Washington & Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY, formerly of U.S. Hotel.
GEO. W. WARNER.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

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ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Boezel - Prop'r.

NICHOL'S HOUSE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

F. S. NICHOL'S : : : Proprietor.

This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST. away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

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(Opposite Union Depot.)

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This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. C. SCOTT,

Broker and Dealer

IN

OIL LANDS.

ALSO

DOES SURVEYING AND MAPPING.

Office, No. 7 Schoolhm Block, cor. Main and Congress streets, BRADFORD, PA.

v16-n17

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

Business Cards.

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S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets,

Smethport, Pa.

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F. W. HOGARTH,

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Office in his store.

LEWIS BALFOUR,

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Eldred, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
Amicable Scire Facias,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorneys' Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable.
Bond—License,
Bond—Judgment,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in att'chm't,
Bond for stay of exec't'n
Blank motion,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale
Contract—Land.
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with app.
Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Fi. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds,)
Execution,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (3 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Narr, with copy of account.
Oath & bond for att'mt (writ
Petition for License,
Precipe,
Precipe for Summons,
Precipe & State'ts for judgt,
Precipe for Fi. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.,
Precipe for Summons in Ass'p't
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of Ju[illegible]ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

(v16-o16 cf.)

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME TABLE.

Farmers Valley and Coleville Line of Stages.

Leave Coleville 7.40 a. m., connecting with 8.10 train for Smethport and 9.35 train for Larrabee.

Leave Coleville at 1 p. m., connecting with 2.35 mail for Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo.

Leave Coleville at 3.15 p. m. connecting with 5.45 train for Larrabee.

Leave Farmers Valley at 9.35, after arrival of 8.10 and 8.35 trains from Larrabee and Smethport.

Leave Farmers Valley at 11.35, after arrival of Buffalo mail.

Leave Farmers Valley at 2.35, after arrival of mail from Clermont and Smethport.

Parties of two or more at Coleville desiring to take the 6.12 a. m. express for Olean and Buffalo at Farmers Valley can be accommodated by leaving instructions at either the Cole House or Bennett House the previous evening.

N. B.—The above schedule will be strictly observed and stages will run promptly on time and can be always depended upon.

A. E. TUBBS, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, June 9, 1879, at 5.40 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL.—Leaves Larrabee 11.25 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.40*; Cory's, 11.14; Farmers Valley, 11.48; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.22; Hamlin, 12.37*, Wernwag, 12.40*; Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 5.15 p.m. arriving at Frisbee 5.25*; Cory's 5.30; Farmers Valley, 5.37; Smethport 5.47.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 8.50 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 8.57*; Cory's 9.00†; Farmers Valley 9.10; Smethport 9.20.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.45 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.54*; Cory's 3.59†; Farmers Valley 4.10; Smethport 4.25; Crosby 4.39*, Colegrove 4.42†, Hamlin 4.47*, Wernwag 5.00*, Clermont 5.17.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 3.40 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.47*, Cory's 3.50†, Farmers Valley 4.00†, Smethport 4.10, Crosby 4.30*, Colegrove 4.38†, Hamlin 4.54*, Wernwag 4.59*, Clermont 5.04.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.30 a.m. arriving at Wernwag at 5.30*, Hamlin 5.40*, Colegrove 5.43†, Crosby 5.46*, Smethport 6.02, Farmers Valley 6.12† Cory's 6.23†, Frisbee 6.26*, Larrabee 6.35.

MAIL, No. 2.—Leaves Clermont at 1.22 p. m., arriving at Wernwag 1.35*, Hamlin 1.50*, Colegrove 1.53, Crosby 1.56*, Smethport, 2.15, Farmers Valley 2.25, Cory's 2.35* Frisbee 2.38*, Larrabee 2.44.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 7.—Leaves Smethport at 9.25 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.35 Cory's 9.44†, Frisbee 9.47*, Larrabee 9.55.

LOCAL, No. 19.—Leaves Smethport 8.59 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.02, Cory's 9.12†, Frisbee 9.15*, Larrabee, 9.22.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.40 p.m., arriving at Wernwag at 5.52*, Hamlin 6.08*, Colegrove 6.11†, Crosby 6.15*, Smethport 6.31, Farmers Valley 6.41, Cory's 6.51†, Frisbee 5.58*, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

B. V. GOODES,
Superintendent.

Select Poetry.

The Water that has Passed.

Troy Times: A year or two since [illegible] at the Griswold Opera House recited the following lines. They were new to us, and we were never able to discover them in the floating mass of literature until yesterday, when we accidentally stumbled upon them in an exchange. They are not only exquisite in themselves, but they convey a most useful lesson:

Listen to the water mill all the live long day,
How the croaking of the wheel wears the hours away;
Languidly the water glides useless on and still;
Never coming back again to the water mill;
And a proverb haunts my mind as the spell is cast,
"The mill will never grind with the water that has passed."

Take the lesson to yourself, loving heart and true,
Golden years are passing by—youth is passing too—
Try to make the most of life, lose no honest way;
All that you can call your own lies in this—to-day.
Power, intellect and strength, may not, cannot last.
The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.

Oh! the wasted hours of life that have flitted by;
Oh! the good we might have done—lost, without a sigh.
Love, that we might once have saved with but a single word,
Thoughts conceived, but never penned—perishing unheard.
Take the lesson to your heart, take, Oh! hold it fast,
The mill will never grind with the water that has passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bertrand's Discovery.

In a room in an humble street near one of the large hospitals sat Bertrand Fermoy. Though scarcely over thirty, his chestnut hair displayed many threads of gray, while his handsome face, with its high, broad, intellectual forehead, was haggard and pale from over study, too small care for the body's nourishment, and the canker of a great trouble hidden deep in the recesses of his heart.

One of the walls was covered with rows of books, ancient and modern, chiefly on the subject of chemistry, psychology, pathology and anatomy.

Close to another had been constructed a small furnace, while under the window was a large deal table, on which stood retorts, crucibles and the usual paraphernalia of experimental chemistry.

The only bright spot in the place was in one corner, where stood a clean, low bed, containing a pale, handsome boy of about two years, asleep.

His golden hair streamed in bright curls over the pillow, and one tiny hand was pressed to his rosebud mouth.

It was the only child of Bertrand Fermoy, who sat at the table poring over a large volume, often making notes, and occasionally watching with much anxiety a crucible in the furnace.

He was on the eve of a great discovery; a discovery that had been the dream of his life; a discovery that would make him the benefactor of his race, and honored among his fellow-men. For the former he toiled. He heeded not the latter.

For thirty-six hours he had not slept.

"Oh, Heaven!" he murmured, abruptly; like the bitter moan, made by mental pain, as he passed his hand over his eyes. "What a moment of delight, of unspeakable joy, this at one time would have been to me! Now I work as a creature of habit, even as the blind mill-horse treads his monotonous round. Ambition! I no longer possess it. Wealth! it has no charms. I toil because this has been the dream of my life—because I must—because a stronger power than my own compels me onward. Bah!" he added, irritably; "why do I give way to such thoughts at a time when I need my brain so clear?"

Rising he bent over the crucible.

Its contents appeared progressing to his satisfaction, for he again returned to his seat.

Hardly had he done so, than a moaning cry from the child aroused him.

"What is it, Bertie, my man?" he asked, kindly, though the habitual sadness of his tones was still apparent.

The child did not reply. He had uttered the sounds in his slumber; but after that one glance Bertrand Fermoy, taking the lamp, knelt eagerly down by the bed.

The little fellow's cheeks were flushed, his lips crimson, his infant forehead contracted with suffering, while his tiny hands were flung restlessly over the coverlet.

The practiced eye of the doctor understood those signs at once.

The fever which had been raging in the neighborhood had attacked his boy.

"Ill—ill, perhaps unto death!" he cried, rising erect and throwing up his arms. "Ill, and no mother to soothe—to nourse him! Oh, curse——"

He stopped. The fierce light faded from his eyes. His arm fell to his side.

Notwithstanding all he had to bear, he had never cursed her. He could not even now.

Dropping on his knees by the child's couch, he sobbed bitterly.

As he did so, like a vision the past came vividly back to him.

He saw himself again the country doctor's assistant, with that discovery dimly, but a floating possibility in his brain. He saw it the one purpose of his life; his sole ambition to be the discoverer.

Again he saw himself, at the risk of life, staying the runaway horse of Alice Kendall, the Squire's daughter; rescuing her from certain injury, perhaps death. For this the Squire, wringing his hand, had called him friend, giving him praise and thanks. But Alice had been more generous. She had bestowed her love upon the good looking, studious doctor, though all the world had said it was Captain Lascelles's.

He saw once more in that mental vision their clandestine meetings, and beheld the loving pride in her eyes as she heard and entered into his hopes and ambition.

Once more he saw her standing with him under the elms one midnight; he confessing how dear she was to him, yet for her sake, bidding her reflect before she cast her lot with him; that she was [illegible] luxury and comfort, [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of her hand and placing it in his, she had said, "I would suffer that and [illegible]." Then, with a smile, [illegible] to choose with you, or [illegible]."

He recalled their [illegible], at first so happy; then the birth of their boy; then the change.

Alice irritable—somewhat in her fretful moods, mocking his discovery; saying money and ease were better than wasting one's days chasing a will-o'-the-wisp.

Her repining for the comforts she had renounced—the appearance of Captain Lascelles once or twice in the neighborhood—then Alice's flight. Whither?

Bertrand Fermoy, had made no effort to discover, much less to bring her back. Why, when she hated his presence?

Why, when her love had gone to another?

Only out of his own life all sunshine had departed forever.

Ambition was dead. The feeling merely remained that he must perform his destiny. He must make that discovery.

"Thank heaven," he had thought, "she has left me my boy."

Fearful, however, that his unfaithful wife might after awhile seek to obtain her child, he had sold his practice, and, with Bertie, had hidden away in this poor neighborhood, where he had toiled on, until success and fever had entered his home together. Then all the above passed rapidly through his brain. Then the child's necessity occurred to him; cooling medicines were required.

He arose, and after a careful examination of the crucible, taking his hat, ran down stairs.

In the next street was a druggist, and to that place he directed his steps.

The night was dark, rain was falling, but Bertrand Fermoy was too engrossed by his new sorrow to heed it, or that he was being followed by a woman, who glided over the pavement after him. She was thickly veiled, and dressed in rich but dark attire.

When he entered the shop she watched him eagerly, almost nervously, through the window.

When he came forth she shrunk quickly back into a dark doorway. Yet, as he hurried past, half extended her hand, as if she would have arrested his progress.

But her arm fell down to her side again; she sighed, waited, then flitted away on his track. Reaching his room, Bertrand Fermoy, pouring the medicine in a glass, knelt down by the little couch. The child was moaning softly. Tenderly the father, placing his arm round the tiny form, raised it.

"Come, Bertie, my man," he said, quietly, "drink this for papa. Bertie will then be better."

The boy opened his large blue eyes with partial recognition, swallowed the drug, and dropped back upon his pillow.

The doctor had been too much occupied to note the sound of a light step ascending; had he, he would not have connected it with himself.

But now, as, rising, he turned, he started back with a great cry, for there, on the threshold of the door he had left ajar, was the woman who had followed him.

Even while he gazed as one who regards a spirit, she entered swiftly, and dropping on her knees, threw back her heavy vail.

The face disclosed was beautiful, but pale, and the large gray eyes were full of a hungering sorrow.

Extending her hands, she pleaded in musical tones, "Oh, Bertrand, look not upon me thus! I am no spirit, but your foolish, erring wife, who at your feet prays for pardon."

The words aroused him. Indignation blended with scorn in his expression. Stepping back, he exclaimed, "Pardon! Hence woman. Since you left my roof it has been honest. I will keep it so."

"Honest!" she repeated, her large blue eyes opening wide. "Bertrand, I may—nay, Heaven knows I have acted foolishly, wrongfully toward you! But never have I been unfaithful in my love; never have I brought disgrace on your name nor my own!"

He burst into a low, hard laugh.

"Your witnesses, madam!" he retorted, bitterly. "Would you bring Captain Lascelles as one? Pray have you tired of him, or he of you, that you are here?"

"Bertrand!"

She had sprung to her feet, as if he had struck her. Her pale cheek was flushed, her eyes brightened; then, in trembling accents, she added, "Oh, Heaven! truly am I punished more than I can bear. Bertrand, Bertrand!" and eagerly she stretched forth her clasped hands—"you surely never believed, have never been living all this while under that cruel belief of the wife you once loved. Foolish, selfish I have been; never guilty."

He laughed again, but his glance wavered. The recollection of his passion for the woman before him began to surge about his heart and brain.

Could she who had lain on his breast—could that pure face, those clear eyes, meeting his in pain, not fear, really belong to such a being as he had imagined her?

Finding he did not answer, Alice Fermoy proceeded more firmly. "Bertrand, not out of your love, for that probably is dead, but out of your justice, I ask, I demand of you to hear me. It is not in your nature to judge me unheard."

"I would shut my ears, for women have serpent tongues as well as hearts," he answered, with a cruel bitterness, that struck pain into him. "But you are here; so speak—I must listen."

"Oh, Bertrand!" she murmured, piteously, "I have much, but not quite this!"

He did not answer, only bowing his head, for he began to fear his own weakness, and dared not look at her.

She went on.

"Bertrand, as you are aware, I renounced family and home for your love, which would have satisfied me, had I not been of a jealous disposition."

"Jealous!"

He threw his head up, surprised.

"Yes; I was jealous of your studying your discovery, which took you so much from me. I got fretful in my solitude. I mistrusted this discovery. I saw how much better you might have made our position had you acted as other doctors. I believed I held but a second place in your heart. The poverty I could have borne with you by my side became hateful. I brooded until trifles grew to fierce grievances. I began to think you were [illegible] in wasting your time; that something should be done to save you. At this period, when irritation at your [illegible] neglect [illegible], I met Captain Lascelles."

Bertrand Fermoy leaned quickly forward.

"He noted the change in my appearance. He offered sympathy. Blindly I accepted it. I made him my confident. I found comfort in having an old friend near me, who could talk of my late home and family. One day, however, Captain Lascelles threw off the mask.—It was the last straw on the camel's back. I felt alone—helpless. To avoid this man I fled from you to my father for protection. I was wrong; but, Bertrand, were you wholly without blame?"

"He did not answer; only a sharp spasm contracted his face.

"I found the Hall closed; my father was on the continent. I followed, and arrived there to fall ill of fever. On recovery I told my tale. My father wrote to you. The letter was returned. You had gone.

"I believed you were glad to have been rid of a discontented wife. My father delighted to surround me with every kindness, fostered the belief, and, believing my love was dead, I accepted my new life.

"But," and Alice Fermoy's tones now trembled slightly—"again I had misread my heart. I soon found the poverty and solitude I had had with you were never so hateful as the luxurious ease I now enjoyed. I craved, Bertrand, as a wrecked sailor craves for rescue, for a touch of your hand—to see your eyes gaze upon me as once they did. For months in secret have I tried to find you. To-night I have succeeded. Bertrand, do you believe what I have said? Will you pardon—will you take me back home?"

The struggle within the man was fierce and long, but his sense of wrong conquered.

"Home!" he ejaculated with a harsh laugh, as he glanced round. "Truly, this looks a suitable one for Squire Kendall's heiress!"

"Bertrand, it is not Squire Kendall's heiress, but your wife, who pleads. Oh, have you no pity?"

Unnoticed by either, the child had risen in the bed. Now, extending his tiny hands, he cried:

"Mamma—dear mamma!"

"Bertie, my boy!" ejaculated Alice Fermoy, in tones that thrilled the husband.

Swiftly she had darted to the bed. Kneeling there, she had clasped the child to her breast, pressing a shower of kisses on his fevered face.

"Great Heaven!" cried Bertrand Fermoy, his whole love rekindled for his wife in presence of her danger. "Woman, you know not what you do! A virulent fever has been raging in this neighborhood, and—and—the boy has it!"

A startled glance leaped in the gray eyes raised to the speaker, but the child was clasped closer yet.

"Our Bertie ill, and you would have hidden him from me? Oh, Bertrand!" she exclaimed. "Heaven has been kind in bringing me here at this time! A mother's place is by her sick child."

"Alice," cried Bertrand Fermoy, hoarsely, "this fever is fearfully contagious. Put down that boy!"

"Not, Bertrand, until I am forgiven. I have no dread of death till then," she replied, calmly, firmly.

He trembled with violent emotion.

"Alice, if what you say be true, 'tis I, not you, to blame," he cried. "Forgive me, my wife!"

She fled to him, and with a burst of joyous tears, fell on his neck.

"Bertrand," she cried, "hold me to you; let me not go! I have learned a severe lesson. Henceforth, poverty with you, dear, is better than wealth to me alone." "Oh, my Alice," he smiled fondly caressing her. "But it is not poverty I offer you. No—riches, fame, prosperity; for this night, which has restored a wife to her husband, and a mother to her child, has also brought success to my discovery!"

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

CHARLES L. SMITH, OF CARTHAGE, EATEN BY HIS STARVING COMPANIONS.

In 1869, Charles L. Smith left Carthage, having received the appointment of American Consul to Russia, with residence in a city on the Amoor river in Siberia. He left in the Summer, accompanied by his wife, whom he left with relatives in Chicago. Arriving in San Francisco he learned that the last of the trading boats had left for the season. Being anxious to reach his destination as he intended engaging in the fur business he took passage on a ship bound for Hong Kong, China, where he hoped to engage passage and reach his destination quicker than by waiting for the return of the traders.

Arriving at Hong Kong he became acquainted with a member of a New York firm, who offered him a chance to engage in business. He would not engage then, but pushed on as fast as possible to his destination, where he arrived in the Spring of 1870. He remained several months, and, not being suited with the business of the country, he returned to Hong Kong and accepted the offer before made to him.

Five men, including Smith, went on a trading expedition into the interior of the southern part of China, where they were successful, amassing large fortunes. They returned to the coast on their homeward journey and engaged a Chinese junk to take them to Hong Kong. When far out from the mainland the crew mutinied, robbed their passengers and placed them on a desert island with neither food nor drink. It was not long before starvation stared the unfortunate men in the face. For several days they had subsisted on a few berries they found on the island. Those were gone, and no ship had come to the rescue. When at last they could stand hunger and thirst no longer, they cast lots to see who should die. The lot fell on Smith, who, before being put to death, requested that his companions should never let his wife know of the manner of his death if they were fortunate enough to return to America. He was then put to death and eaten by his companions. A short time thereafter the men were rescued by a passing ship, and came to America, to New York, where they reported Smith dead, none at the time but the members of the firm knowing the manner of his death. Two years ago a gentlemen who had been in correspondence with Smith during his lifetime, called on the New York firm and demanded the particulars. At first they refused, but afterward decided to tell him providing he would keep it from Mrs. Smith. The promise has been kept. Mrs. Smith died in Chicago about two weeks ago, ignorant of the manner of her husband's death. The story comes to us direct and from such good authority that we are forced to believe it.—Carthago (N. Y.) *Republican.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a lage assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

W. D. GALLUP,

Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete.

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

School Books, Blank Books,

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

OF

A B. ARMSTRONG, SMETHPORT, PA.

AT

Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES.

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN' LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices--Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., November 6, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—New subscribers are pouring in at an unprecedented rate.

—Is Liberty township a democratic or greenback stronghold? Which?

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—McKean is a Republican county. If you don't believe it look at the returns.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Last night a coal train on the McK. & B. road was ditched this side of Larrabees, caused by the rails spreading on account of a rotten tie.

—Some half dozen men and teams are at work grading off the top-soil of the Court House square, preparatory to the excavating and grading up for the new building.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—Election day passed off very quietly in this borough, as in the balance of the county. The vote was very light, and there was no electioneering and very little scratching indulged in.

—Mr. Hogan, the new Court House contractor, commenced active operations on Monday. The sheds for the cut stone workmen is completed, and the old building is being gradually demolished.

—Bradford city gave 80 majority for the Republican State ticket. Last year it was Democratic by 38. We're afraid Andy Carr made a mistake in starting a Democratic organ in that town.

—The front steps of the old Court House are torn away, and if one goes in by the back door there is danger of colliding with a flying plank or stick of timber. The only safe way is to climb in the windows.

—L. Emery, Jr. & Co., of Bradford, are one of the most extensive hardware firms in the county. They call the attention of the readers of the MINER to this fact by a broad guage advertisement on our first page. It is worth of careful perusal.

—A. B. Armstrong and Prothonotary Brawley went to Buffalo on election day to hear the returns. They loooked in at St James Hall where the Republicans were shouting themselves hoarse over each successive dispatch, and then each one of the boys kicked himself to their hotel and went to bed.

—The Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot D.D., of Pittsburgh, will hold service—God willing—in the Academy on Sunday next, the 9th inst., at the usual hours, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Holy Communion will be administered in the morning. The rite of Confirmation in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

—The Bradford *Evening Star* has been purchased by Messrs. A. J. Carr, late of the *Democrat* of this borough, and a Mr. Farrar, a getleman connected with the *Star* under the former management. The new proprietors took possession yesterday, and will conduct it as a democratic organ. Barring its politics we wish the new management all the success they may hope for.

—If there is any man living whom we have admired because of his eminent intellectual and moral qualities, that man is Jas. A. Anderson, of Hamilton township, therefore, it grieves us to be obliged to expose his short-comings. Yet the truth must be told. He was paid in hard cash for delivering the Republican election tickets of Hamilton township. He took them there, and because his request to be appointed clerk of the election board was refused, as a means of retaliation refused to give up the tickets, and kept them in his possession until the night of election. Ah, Jim! How hath the mighty fallen. We will never trust you again. We ought to have known better than to have trusted you before.

—While other towns are having the benefits of natural gas as an agent of light and heat why is Smethport neglected. An enterprising man or company could make a fortune by furnishing this borough with gas. There is no difficulty as to the gas. All that that is wanted is pluck and pipe. The well on the Rogers farm would be a fortune if properly utilized. The flow of gas from that well is as strong to-day as when it was first struck, and there is enough gas there to supply at least all the hotels, business places and public buildings of the borough. There's millions in it, and we would like to see some of our citizens take hold of it before outside capitalists and spectators get the inside track.

The Station at Duke Center Burned.

At twelve o'clock Sunday night the station and freight depot on the K. & E. R. R. at Duke Centre was entirely consumed. S. G. Siggins, station agent, and his brother had been in the office during the evening and did not leave the building until about ten o'clock, at which time they extinguished the fire and lights and retired to their boarding house which is some distance from the station.

The alarm of fire was given about 12 o'clock, but when they reached the place the main portion of the building was all in flames and nothing was saved except what was out on the platform. The freight house was jammed full of goods of all descriptions and besides this the books and papers belonging to the company are all consumed, as the office was not provided with a safe. Siggins Bros. lost their trunks and all their clothing, except what they had on their backs. The station will be rebuilt at once.

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The vote in the county was very light, only 1966 votes being cast. The Republican candidate for State Treasurer has a plurality of 120 votes over his Democratic opponent, and a majority of 14 over all. The Democratic candidate for Jury Commissioner fared poorly in some of the strongest democratic precincts, as for instance Liberty township only gave him 22 votes while they gave 120 to the Greenbacker and 128 to Barr. Below is the official vote of the county:

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

State Treasurer—Barr (Dem.) 75, Butlar (Rep.) 54.
Jury Commissioner—O. P. Coon (Dem.) 5, N. C. Gallup (Rep.) 52, Wm. Mulvany (Greenback) 72.

BRADFORD CITY.

FIRST WARD.

State Treasurer—Barr 94, Butler 86, Peter Sutton (G.) 1, J. C. Fox 1.
Jury Com.—Coon 89, Gallup 84, Mulvany 5.

SECOND WARD.

State Treas.—Barr 45, Butler 89, Sutton 3
Jury Com.—Coon 46, Gallup 84, Mulvany 4.

THIRD WARD.

State Treas.—Barr 50, Butler 55, Sutton 7
Jury Com.—Coon 38, Gallup 51, Mulvany 22.

FOURTH WARD.

State Treas.—Barr 25, Butler 42, Sutton 2.
Jury Com. Coon 26, Gallup 41, Mulvany 2

FIFTH WARD,

State Treas.—Barr 17, Butler 27.
Jury Com.—Coon 13, Gallup 26, Mulvaney 1.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

FIRST DISTRICT.

State Treas.—Barr 12, Butler 13, Sutton 4.
Jury Com.—Coon 9, Gallup 16, Mulvaney 4.

SECOND DISTRICT.

State Treas.—Barr 9, Butler 26, Sutton 9.
Jury Com.—Coon 7, Gallup 26, Mulvaney 9.

CERES.

State Treas.—Barr 39, Butler 67, Sutton 10.
Jury Com. Coon 78, Gallup 13, Mulvaney 26.

CORYDON.

State Treas.—Barr 1, Butler 6, Sutton 2.
Jury Com.—Coon 2, Gallup 6, Mulvaney 2.

DUCK CENTER BOROUGH.

State Treas.—Barr 24, Butler 39, Sutton 4.
Jury Com.—Coon 28, Gallup 40, Mulvaney 3.

ELDRED.

State Treas.—Barr 62, Butler 147, Sutton 5.
Jury Com.—Coon 88, Gallup 146, Mulvaney 28.

HAMLIN.

State Treas.—Barr 8, Butler 10, Sutton 1.
Jury Com.—Coon 6, Gallup 9, Mulvaney 3.

HAMILTON.

State Treas.—Bar 12, Butler 23.
Jury Com.—Coon 12, Gallup 23.

KEATING.

State Treas.—Barr 71, Butler 45, Sutton 3, Richardson 1.
Jury Com.—Coon 65, Gallup 51, Mulvaney 4.

KENDALL BOROUGH.

State Treas.—Barr 57, Butler 27, Sutton 4.
Jury Com.—Coon 55, Gallup 30, Mulvaney 3.

LAFAYETTE.

State Treas.—Barr 15, Butler 14.
Jury Com.—Coon 15, Gallup 14.

LIBERTY.

State Treas.—Barr 128, Butler 39, Sutton 28.
Jury Com.—Coon, 22, Gallup 44, Mulvaney 120.

NORWICH.

State Treas.—Barr 22, Butler 21.
Jury Com.—Coon 12, Gallup 29, Mulvaney 2.

OTTO.

State Treas.—Barr 7, Butler 42, Sutton 4.
Jury Com.—Coon 7, Gallup 43, Mulvaney 4.

SERGEANT.

State Treas.—Barr 20, Butler 18, Sutton 16.
Jury Com.—Coon 20, Gallup 17, Mulvaney 17.

SMETHPORT BOROUGH.

State Treas.—Barr 49, Butler 56, Richardson 1.
Jury Com.—Coon 56, Gallup 48, Mulvaney. 3.

WETMORE.

State Treas.—Barr 28, Butler 44.
Jury Com.—Coon 19, Gallup 41, Mulvaney 13.

RECAPITULATION.

For State Treasurer, D. O. Barr (Dem.) had 970 votes; Samuel Butler (Republican) had 990 votes; Peter Sutton (Greenback) had 108 votes.

For Jury Commissioner, O. P. Coon (D) had 658 votes; N. C. Gallup (R) had 984 votes; Wm. Mulvaney (G) had 346 votes.

Real Estate Transfers.

The thirty acres of land lying on the north side of the Rogers' property was purchased last week by D. C. Young, Esq., at the very low price of $1000. This purchase embraces the Darling lot upon which is one of the most reliable living springs to be found within the borough limits. A gentleman who was at the spring during the recent dry spell, when most of the springs of the country were thoroughly exsiccated, informs us that there appeared to be on abundance of water flowing from it. We are not aware of Mr. Young's intentions, but this last purchase causes us to surmise that another handsome residence will be built in this borough before many months roll around. Certain it is that the property he has got together is one of the most desirable for a private residence of any in the country.

A. D. Burbank, Esq., has purchased the Rogers' homestead, on the northwest corner of Main and Mechanic streets for $3000. Mr. Burbank is one of the substantial business men of Keating township, and we are pleased to know that he has made up his mind to become a resident of the borough. We congratulate him upon having secured at what we consider about three-fourths of its value, one of the pleasantest residences in Smethport.

Mrs. C. A. Burdick has bought the two lots on the east side of square 42, on Mechanic street, upon which is the large farm barn and shed built a few years since by Mr. Rogers. This property was sold for $300, and we very much doubt whether that sum would cover the original cost of the barn and shed.

Cutters.

Now is the time to secure your Cutters before the price goes up. A very large stock of them at Moore's Carriage Works, Olean, N. Y. Parties or clubs of three can get the wholesale rate. 3t

—Butter, eggs and flour has advanced in price twenty-five per cent, yet the price of the MINER, and of Job Printing, remains at panic rates.

MINERMENTION.

BY COOPER.

IN newspapers as in music, the MINER key is the sweetest.

SHORT men are not in favor with the Smethport belles. Most of our girls prefer *hymen*.

THE time has arrived for those persons, with pivot teeth and calico eyebrows, who went to the country for their health last spring to come marching home.

PLATO said: "There is nothing so delightful as the hearing or speaking of truth." Now poor Plato ought to come back and hang around this office for a few days. He'd be delighted.

THE human brain is one twenty-eighth of the body, and after you have talked half an hour with a man who says "Chewsday, dapot" and closes every sentence with "you know," you are convinced that he isn't more than eleven inches high, and only weighs three pounds.

WHEN is a woman unmanned? When she leaves her husband.

WAS it in a hair dresser's establishment that Poe—made his debut?

WHY do Pennsylvania politicians always bet hats on election? Because they want them to be "felt."

A PERSON who is always a candidate for a second term—a widow, and by the way, there are lots of 'em in the little city of Bradford.

THE most self-sacrificing man is not he who offers to die for the woman he loves. Oh, no! It is the man who, without a murmur, loans his toothpick to the crowd of young men who board at home and pick their teeth in front of the Bennett House day after day.

AT the age of thirty-five the only band that a lady cares for is a husband.

GEORGE ELIOT says "that a young man's eyes first opens to the world when he is in love." We don't believe it, notwithstanding we have never had any experience in that line of business. We think that it occurs at the time his washer-woman sends his washing home and he opens it and finds, to his great astonishment, an odd stocking long enough to fasten to his suspenders and two red stripes around the top.

"LESSONS in Singing and Voice Building," is the head-line in a Chicago paper this week. We have often heard of the *timbre* of the voice. Gum, we suppose, is used.

RILEY of the Tioga county *Record* says: "If the bar that some lawyers are practicing at was a crow bar, it would be a decided improvement for the world at large."

THE McGregon (Iowa) *News* man remarks: "Since the campaign orators have dried up, they have probably done considerable wetting down."

ALLEN, of the New York *People*, knows a thing or two when he says: "Talk about a woman being at loss for an expedient. She's never at a loss for anything but a man. If she is in a crowded street car and wants to scratch her head, she simple changes the location of a hair pin."

RIGGS of the Meriden *Record* has struck it at last in the following: If you want to be re-collected, stand in front of an engine going at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

DON'T criticise a bachelor too severely, or think he is no use in this world. Even he has his miss-shun.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

FROST from the Danielsonville *Sentinel*:

"Now comes the season of shiver and shake,
And prolific flow of the nose;
When mortals jump hastily into bed
And cover their heads with the clothes.

DEMING of the Gowanda *Enterprise* gives the last returns from the yellow fever district. Hear him: "The yellow fever is mean enough to tackle most anything, but it dare not light heavy upon an ex-rebel general or rebel congressman. It dare not do that.

IOWA is a monotonous State. She never goes but one way in politics. She always finds her place in the Republican pyramid.—*Modern Argo*.

FULLER of the Rockland (Me.) *Courier*, has been reading the Boston papers: Somehow in reading the Boston papers, one kind of gets the impression that a party by the name of Butler, or some such name, is running for some kind of an office in that State, or something.

The Bennett House.

The patrons of this widely known and popular hotel will be pleased to learn that Mr. John Fluke, a hotel man of wide experience, has taken control of the house as general manager. Mr. Fluke was one of the first proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, of Pittsburgh, one of the best houses in that city, and understands all the requirements of a first-class house. He will inaugurate many needed improvements in the management of the Bennett House, and will make it what it ought to be, one of the best conducted hotels in northern Pennsylvania.

The Rights and Duties of County and Township Officers.

The above is the title of a work published by W. R. Bierly, Esq., of Williamsport. Just such a work as the title indicates is greatly needed by county and township officers and the book should meet with a large and rapid sale. It contains a comprehensive statement of the laws and decisions bearing upon the various county and township officers, and the election and tax laws complete. Every county and township officer should be supplied with one, and thus save themselves much needless trouble and enable them to intelligently perform their duties. The book will contain about 800 pages, and will be sold at $3.00 per volume and sent by mail prepaid. See advertisement in another column.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient!

Parmelee's Blood Purifier to cleanse an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver has no equal. It does the business thoroughly every time, promoting active bilious secretion, and restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the time of going to press last week the court was engaged in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph and Thomas Bacher charged with the larceny of a quantity of lager beer kegs. Although the evidence on the part of the commonwealth was not so complete as in the first indictment tried at September term, as was expected the jury returned a verdict of guilty. This case has created considerable interest; the defendants are charged in three indictments in two of which they have been proven guilty and the third that of surety of the peace is continued to December term.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The first case called was that of the Com'th vs. James Elliott. Mr. McClure appeared for the defendant who was charged with an aggravated assault and battery on Hugh Massey, in July last, at Bradford. The prosecutor has since died and some excitement was caused over the trial as it was supposed by many that his death resulted from injuries he had sustained at the hands of the defendant; this was proven otherwise, however, by the testamony of Dr. Page who had attended Massey during his illness and who explained that death resulted from other causes. For the defence it was alleged that Massey had made an assault upon defendant who had struck him with the weapon (an ice pick) in self defence. Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Com'th vs. Laus charged in two counts (1) with the larceny of a pocket book (2) receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. There was very little evidence to convict and jury returned a verdict of not guilty of first count and nol. pros. granted as to second count.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. F. A. Beckford and J. R. Welch, charged with riot in Sawyer city. Edward McSweeny for the defendants. This case was a mere farce from beginning to end and should never have been brought before the court. It can be summed up in a few words: It appeared that some time in April, 1878, defendants having cause for rejoicing over some unusal event engaged some musicians and with flags and a number of friends paraded the streets drinking at intervals considerably as usual under these circumstances, and all "went merry as a marriage bell" until unfortunately for defendants some unlucky star guided them into the store of S. Lyman, the prosecutor in this case, who chooses to consider himself in danger of his life, hence this trial. As was fully expected the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor S. Lyman, to pay costs.

Com'th vs. C. D. Longfellow and others, charged with violation of school laws. W. J. Milliken and E. H. Koester represented the Commonwealth and N. B. Smiley and Longfellow the defence. In this case the defendants who are members of the School Board of Kendall borough are charged with violation of the laws by changing the school books three times since October, 1878. The law allows such change but once in three years. Through some irregularity in the minute book of the board the court declined to receive it as evidence. Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, defendants to pay costs.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Com'th vs. Frank Dyke charged with assault and battery with intent to rob. District Attorney Smith and Edw'd McSweeny for the Commonwealth and Eugene Mullin for defendant. Dyke was charged in company with Thomas Shean and Wm. Marvell who both plead guilty with attacking the prosecutor, John Herzog, a german farmer, in his own house, near Coleville, in July last, at which time one of the defendants Shean had three of his fingers chopped off with an axe by prosecutor while trying to escape. The conviction of Dyke entirely depended upon the evidence of the other two prisoners there being no other witnesses called on the part of the Commonwealth and, as the court pointed out when charging the jury, they should receive with grave consideration evidence of accomplices. The jury retired but being unable to agree as to a verdict the case will therefore come up for trial again at December term.

Mary and Martin Miller, found guilty of an assault and battery on William Provin, were sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

James Elliott found guilty of an aggravated assault and battery on police officer Hugh Massey was brought up for sentence. The court said there were grave doubts in their minds as to the amount of provocation prisoner had received and in consideration of these doubts their sentence would be very light—pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution and remain in the county jail 30 days.

Commonwealth vs. Wilson House, charged with embezzlement. District Attorney for prosecution and Eugene Mullin for the defendant. Defendant was engaged by the prosecutor, N. A. Lamphere a member of the firm of Johns & Co., in the manufacture of nitro glycerine. Defendant received 200 lbs., to dispose of but failed to account for $80 of the proceeds of the sale. For the defence it was alleged that he, defendant, was a member of the firm. Jury after about two hours' deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty and the costs to be equally divided betwen plaintiff and defendant.

Court adjourned at 3:45 having satisfactorily disposed of every case on the list.

Positive Results.

There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores it to vigorous health. By its timely use many troublesome disorders that cause a decline of health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pills and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton Times*.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The necessary books and papers for taking the next Triennial [illegible] have been issued from the Commissioners' office to the several Assessors throughout the county. The books completed are made returnable on the 20th of next December, and the Assessors are urgently admonished not only to complete their work with all possible promptness but with more than usual thoroughness and careful adherence to the law. Agreeable to instructions from the Auditor General's Department the Commissioners have expressly instructed the Assessors in the performance of their duties as to the assessment of personal property, especially moneys at interest, for State taxation. The plain provisions of the law upon this subject have heretofore in this county, as well as in other counties of the State, been wholly ignored. That the Assessors may have no occasion to plead ignorance as an excuse for neglect of duty each one has been supplied with a circular pamphlet of instructions from the Auditor General, and approved by the Attorney General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, in which is given all information necessary to a thorough understanding of what their duties are. Portions of this comprehensive little pamphlet cannot fail to be of value and interest to the average citizen and taxpayer, and we therefore append some extracts therefrom:

In the opening the Auditor General says:

I deem it to be my duty to call the attention of all county commissioners, and township assessors, to the several duties relating to taxation enjoined upon them respectively by law. Heretofore the assessments of personal property, especially moneys at interest, in many of the counties have been very carelessly and negligently made. Nearly all of the requirements of the law have been disregarded. It may be safely estimated that at least one-half of the moneys at interest subject to taxation for State purposes have not been reached by the assessors. This should not be so. The policy of the law taxing money capital is not to be taken into consideration. The law itself is imperative. It imposes a State tax of *four mills* on every dollar of the value "of all moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State." It makes it the duty of the commissioners of the several counties to "require the (township) assessors to ascertain the amount, description and value," of the property taxable for State purposes. It makes it the duty of the assessors to "require of every taxable in his district to furnish a statement in writing, or partly written and partly printed; showing the aggregate amount of money due and owing by solvent debtors to such taxable," &c,

It is hoped that the commissioners will refuse to accept any assessment which upon examination proves to be deficient, or not in accordance with the requirements of the law, and that such defective assessment shall be returned to the assessor for correction. It is the determination of this department, that the laws relative to taxation for State purposes, shall be enforced.

Following the above, sections of the law relating to the duties of Commissioners are quoted, also a section giving the State Treasurer authority to compel the assessment and collection of this State tax by writs of *mandamus* upon the Commissioners.

In explanation of the duties of Assessors the following sections of the law are quoted:

It shall hereafter be the duty of each assessor within this Commonwealth, at the time of making the assessments in his ward, borough or township, to require every person, every firm and partnership, and the president, secretary, cashier, or treasurer of every company or corporate body subject to taxation therein, to deliver him a statement in writing, or partly printed and partly written, showing the aggregate amount of money due and owing by solvent debtors to such person, partnership, firm, company or corporate body, whether on mortgage, judgment, decree, bond, note, contract, agreement, accounts and settlements in the orphans' courts and courts of common pleas, and other accounts (excepting executory contracts and agreements, where possession has not been delivered to the vendee under such contracts or agreements, and excepting notes, contracts, or accounts for work or labor done, and bank notes,) whether payable on demand or at any specified time, past, present, or future, or whether the time of payment be specified or not, and whether containing an agreement to pay interest or not, whether written or verbal; and also the amount of all shares of stock held or owned by such person, company, firm or corporate body, in any bank, institution, or company now or hereafter incorporated in pursuance of any law of any other State or government, and all public loans or stocks whatever, except those issued by this Commonwealth; and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other State; and the several items aforesaid, composing such aggregate: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to require any statement of notes discounted or negotiated, or held by any banking institution."—*P. L. 1846, p. 486, Sec. 8, and P. D. 1886, Sec. 170.*

"If any assessor or assistant assessor shall knowingly and intentionally omit, neglect, or refuse to assess and return any property, person or thing made taxable by law, or shall knowingly and intentionally assess, rate, or value the same, at more or less than he shall know and believe the just cash value or rate thereof, or neglect or refuse to assess any tax require by law, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, be subject to imprisonment, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and fined in a sum not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars."—*P. L., 1841, p. 394, Sec. 8, and P. D. 1860, Sec. 11.*

We copy further a statement of what property is by law taxable and the rates of taxation for State purposes.

Statement of the property and things taxable for State purposes alone:

1. All mortgages, money owning by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment, also all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest, owned or possessed by any person or persons whatsoever, (except notes or bills for work or labor done, and all obligations given to banks for money loaned and bank notes,) and all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth or the United States, and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other State, and all other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State shall be and hereby are made taxable for State purposes, at the rate of four mills on every dollar of the value thereof annually.

All stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire, owned, used or possessed within this Commonwealth by any person or persons, or by any corporate body or bodies, three mills upon every dollar of the value thereof.

Upon all annuities over two hundred dollars, except those granted by the Commonwealth or the United States, three mills upon every dollar of the value thereof above the said $200.

Upon all personal property (not taxed under the laws existing April 22, 1863) held, owned, used or invested by any [illegible] property as shall be held [illegible] three mills upon every dollar of the value thereof.

Upon watches owned and kept for use, as follows, that is to say: Upon gold lever watches, and gold watches of equal value, [illegible] upon every other description of gold watches and upon silver lever watches, or other silver watches of like value, seventy five cents; upon every other description of watches, of the value of twenty dollars or upwards, fifty cents.

Statement of property and things taxable *both for State and County purposes*:

All shares of stock or weekly deposits in any unincorporated savings fund institution, and all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth, and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other State, three mills on the value of every dollar thereof.

All household furniture, including gold and silver plate, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, when the value thereof shall exceed three hundred dollars, three mills per dollar on the excess above the three hundred dollars.

All pleasure carriages, owned and kept for use, both of *two* and *four wheels*, one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof.

Statement of property and things taxable for county purposes alone:

All houses, ground-rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces and forges, bloomaries, distilleries sugarhouses, malt-houses tan-yards, fisheries and ferries, wharves and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation.

Horses, mares, geldings, mules, and neat cattle over the age of four years.

Salaries and emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades, and occupations, except the occupation of farmers.

All single freeman above the age of twenty-one years, who shall not follow any occupation or calling.

All property, real and personal, is liable to taxation except where it is specially exempted by the constitution and the act of 1874. The constitution, article IX section 1, declares that the "General Assembly may, by general law exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

Section 2 declares that "all laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void."

It must not be understood that the Constitution and the act of 1874 abrogate the decisions of the Supreme Court, which hold that "the public works of corporations used as such, with their necessary appurtenances are exempt from taxation." These decisions are based on the ground that the shares of the stock of corporations, are by law, considered and taken as *personal property*.

By the act of 3d January, 1868, (page 1318,) "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which, in its corporate capacity, is liable to and pays into the State treasury taxes on capital stock, shall not be liable, in the hands of said stockholder, personally for State, county, or local purposes."

It is therefore evident that assessors cannot assess the shares of stock of corporations in the hands of individual holders thereof; nor can they assess the real estate of corporations, necessary and indispensable to the operations of the companies.

But they can assess, and it is their duty to assess, all real estate owned by corporations which is not absolutely necessary for the operations of the companies.

DIED.

RIFLE. At the residence of his son, A. L. Rifle, in Norwich township, Nov. 1, 1879, DANIEL RIFLE, aged about 75 years.

ROUBLE.—At the residence of N. W. Haineman, in Norwich township, Oct. 26, 1879, of Diptheria, MINNIE ROUBLE, daughter of the late Michael Rouble, aged five years.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF O. E. WHEDON, LATE OF Kendall Borough.

Letters of administration upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for payment, and those indebted thereto, will please make immediate payment to CHARLES WHEDON, Administrator.

Kendall, Oct. 28, 1879.—11 t.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court an auditor to distribute the money arising from Sheriff sale of the property of C. D. Greenlee, on writs wherein L. Emery, Jr. & Co., A. B. Walker et al. were Plaintiffs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Smethport, on Thursday, December 4, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested in said fund can present their claims.

32 ROBT. H. ROSE.

Auditors' Notice.

A. F. Bard & Co. vs. Arthur Householder & L. L. Lillibridge. } No. 1 June Term, 1879

Having been appointed auditor to distribute money arising from the Sheriff's sale on the above writ, I hereby notify all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office, in the borough of Smethport, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1879, at which time and place they may be present if they see proper. ROBT. H. ROSE.

32

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the Court to hear, restate the account generally, in the matter of the administrator's account estate of M. N. Powell, deceased, and report upon the exceptions filed to said report by the firm of Barrett Brothers, and the validity of their Mechanic's Lien, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Thursday, December 11, 1879, at one o'clock p. m., at his office in the borough of Smethport.

17-4 M. N. ORR, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKean county, No. 124 June term, 1879. Anna Putnam, by her next friend, Evi Aldrich, vs. George Putnam. Libel and divorce. Whereas, Subpoena and alias Subpoena in the above case been returned nihil, George Putnam, the above named respondent, you are hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court on Monday, the fifteenth day of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted to the Libellant, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

C. D. LONGFELLOW, Att'y for Libellant.—1.

New Advertisements.

SMETHPORT CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, All Orders Promptly Attended To

Old Wagons and Sleighs Repaired.

Stabling for Horses free of charge while work is being done.

[illegible] Marble Works. DIGEL & WIND, Prop'rs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Wish to call your attention to special lines of Very Cheap Goods in the following Departments:

DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Black Cashmeres, all Wool, 40 inch, at 50 cts.
" " " " 46 " 65c., 73c., 85c., and $1.00

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS

By the yard at once price. We will save you from 5 to 20 cents a yard on all Dress Goods you may buy of us.

VERY ATTRACTIVE LINES OF

GLOVES AND HOSIERY, CLOAKS, DOLMANS AND CIRCULARS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

DOMESTICS

BEST PRINTS 6 CENTS. BEST FINE SHEETINGS 7 CENTS. LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S BOOTS. ATTRACTIVE LINES OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

WE QUOTE BELOW PRICES ON THREE BOOTS THAT CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE AT SAME PRICES:

Solid Sole, Insole and Tap Kip Boot $1.25, cheap at $2.00.
Solid Sole, Insole and Tap Calf Boot $1.75, cheap at $2.50.

Lester Brothers' best two sole and tap, hand made Kip Boot, $2.50. It is the best Kip Boot made. Every pair warranted.

ALL OUR

CASHMERES, SILKS, DOMESTICS AND BOOTS

(Men's Boots,) were bought in April and May. They were at that time twenty per cent. cheaper than now.

WE ARE to-day retailing many of these Goods at less than the present wholesale rates.

WE WILL CERTAINLY SAVE YOU MONEY IF YOU WILL GIVE US YOUR TRADE.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

GRANT, THE CLOTHIER

37 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

NEW FALL STYLE OF HATS

AT GRANT'S, 37, MAIN ST.

ELEGANT LINE OF OVER-COATINGS JUST RECEIVED

AT GRANT'S, 37 MAIN ST.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW SUITINGS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

AT GRANT'S, 37 MAIN ST.

FOR FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH CUSTOM CLOTHING, GO ONLY TO

GRANT'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

37 Main St., Bradford.

GENTLEMEN, CALL AT GRANT'S AND SEE THE NEW NOVELTIES FOR MEN'S WEAR NOW ON SALE.

MR. C. S. TRIPP remains in charge of GRANT'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is a sufficient guarantee of a good fitting, stylish Garment.